UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1995/2/Add.8
8 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
20-31 March 1995
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Addendum

* E/C.2/1995/1.

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-spaced pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1993, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1995/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

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1. GLOBAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATES

(Category II)

Global Education Associates (GEA) is an association of individual and institutional associates in 93 countries working to enable people to understand and respond constructively to the crises and opportunities of today's interdependent world. Special emphasis is on strengthened global structures needed for a more peaceful, equitable and sustainable future. Towards this end the associates conduct research, leadership seminars and educational programmes; publish materials; offer consulting services; and facilitate networking at local, national and international levels.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and United Nations conferences and meetings

GEA participated in many United Nations-related conferences and meetings, including both sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the 1993 high-level segments and annual session of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and all the sessions of its Preparatory Committee, the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, the Conference on Small and Island Developing States and the sessions of the Preparatory Committees for the United Nations conferences on population and on social development. A representative addressed two September NGO/DPI meetings, participated in preparations for the 1995 conference on women and worked as a consultant with UNICEF on "Education For All". A team of six GEA staff and core associates participated in four workshops at the Global Forum, organized a programme on Project Global 2000 (see below) and manned a booth that focused on the United Nations and ecological security. Regional GEA associates have participated in meetings in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and North America.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Much of GEA's United Nations-related activities focuses on programme partnerships with UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP and UNFPA through Project Global 2000, which is coordinated through GEA's international secretariat.

Project Global 2000 (PG2000)

In 1990 GEA initiated PG2000, a global partnership of four United Nations agencies and 11 international NGOs that are sharing complementary expertise and networks in collaborative efforts for strengthened international systems. The United Nations partners are UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO and UNFPA. In Vienna in 1991, the partners commissioned six programme councils: Education, Religion, Youth, Health, Business and Communications. The Councils provide vehicles and processes for enlisting major sectors of society in a world-wide multisectoral movement for strengthened and more effective United Nations structures. They provide linkages with six important constituencies whose expertise and networks

are important for effectively responding to today's multidimensional global challenges.

The Education Council includes representatives of diverse educational constituencies: formal and informal; public and private; higher, secondary and primary. Members are examining education's role vis-à-vis new problems and opportunities emerging from economic and ecological interdependence. Special attention is being given to proposals from the 1990 "Education For All" conference in Thailand, whose sponsors include UNICEF and UNESCO (both PG2000 partners), and to proposals from the Education Sector of the GEA Symposium on the United Nations.

The Religion Council, in partnership with secular NGOs and United Nations agencies, works with diverse religions and spiritual traditions world wide. It puts members in touch with grass-roots leaders and individuals who influence public policy and enables them to marshal scholarship and professional expertise to contribute to a shared global ethic and to the development of strengthened, just and participatory international systems.

The Health Council focuses on the growing correlation between the degradation of health and the degradation of the environment, the correlation between the deterioration of health and the deterioration and inequity of economic systems, and the interactions between the two. It is working with WHO health professionals and the partners of PG2000 to integrate the health/environment/economic nexus into a health agenda and promote public understanding and support for policies and systems that promote preventive and community-based health programmes.

The Business Council seeks to develop an ongoing global forum through which large, medium and small business enterprises can contribute their perspectives and expertise to the development of economic models and systems that integrate sustainable economic growth and social progress, give attention to human dimensions of development, and integrate market forces with public sector responsibility. Special attention is given to collaboration among NGOs, United Nations agencies, business, labour and Governments on issues of employment and human livelihood.

The Youth Council is a partnership of young leaders, student associations, youth groups and relevant NGOs that are collaborating to bring global and ethical perspectives into educational institutions, increase youth participation in decision-making processes at local, national and international levels, and educate and motivate youth to work for strengthened and empowered United Nations structures.

The Communications Council seeks to develop an effective communications process and network among PG2000's United Nations and NGO partners and networks, establish a world-wide network of communication professionals to promote a just and sustainable future, develop ongoing relationships with communication specialists so that PG2000 can utilize existing resources, and communicate PG2000 findings and policy recommendations to gain widespread citizen support.

United Nations Children's Fund

GEA has a formal, contractual relationship with the Education Cluster of UNICEF as a consultant and partner in "Education For All" which is co-sponsored by UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP and UNDP. In one aspect of this partnership, GEA is linking its global networks, the networks of PG2000's NGO partners and the Education, Religious and Youth Councils with "Education For All" efforts around the world. GEA is also working with UNICEF to develop programmes to prepare local, national and international leaders for "Education For All".

United Nations Environment Programme

The GEA president participated in UNEP's Environmental Sabbath Council. UNEP promoted and published the Earth Covenant in Only One Earth. The Earth Covenant/Earth Charter partnership is being pursued in collaboration with UNEP.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

GEA's partnership with UNESCO is being pursued through the Education and Religion Councils of Project Global 2000. Members of PG2000's Education Council participated in the preparatory process for the UNESCO World Conference on Education (November 1994). The Religion Council's Religion and World Order Programme was launched in March 1993 at the UNESCO seminar in Barcelona, "Contribution of Religions to a Culture of Peace". This multireligious initiative is on the agenda of a follow-up UNESCO conference in Barcelona, 11-18 December 1994.

United Nations Population Fund

GEA invited UNFPA officials to speak to leaders of PG2000's Education and Religion Councils in 1992 and 1993. UNFPA officials presented a paper on the United Nations and population at a PG2000 symposium in October 1993 and at the GEA Symposium on the United Nations, which UNFPA co-sponsored. Representatives of PG2000's Education, Religion and Youth Councils were active participants in preparatory committee work leading to the Conference on Population and Development.

GEA Symposium

Sponsored and coordinated by GEA, an international symposium, "United Nations in an Interdependent World: Past, Present, Future", was held at Fordham University. It was co-sponsored by five United Nations programmes and agencies - UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament - and 10 NGOs and educational institutions. Co-sponsors collaborated in developing the programme and provided in-kind services and speakers. More than 200 presenters and speakers from 35 countries participated. The purpose of the Symposium was to bring together representatives of the United Nations and its agencies and programmes with representatives of civic, education, religious and youth groups from around the world to:

(a) Foster global civic literacy and responsible global citizenship through increased understanding of global interdependence, systems and policies, and the development of skills and strategies for shaping just and sustainable global policies and systems;

(b) Explore proposals to strengthen and democratize the United Nations and prepare recommendations to the United Nations and to educational, religious, youth and civic sectors;

(c) Develop partnerships and strengthen collaboration between United Nations agencies and educational, religious, civic and youth non-governmental organizations and institutions to meet the new challenges and opportunities of an interdependent world;

(d) Provide early preparation for the United Nations fiftieth anniversary in 1995 and explore ways to develop educational programmes and celebrational events for the anniversary which will increase public awareness and support of the United Nations and its programmes.

Speakers and panellists included high officials of United Nations programmes, offices and specialized agencies.

Earth Covenant

GEA initiated the Earth Covenant process in January 1989 to build a broadly based citizens movement for strengthened United Nations structures needed for ecological and economic security. Individuals and organizations from some 50 countries participated in the process. Nearly 2 million people in some 100 countries have signed the Covenant, in 20 languages. It was presented and used at the Earth Summit and is widely used as a tool for education, research and citizens' action. UNEP has published it in Only One Earth. The Earth Covenant's four principles have been described by some United Nations officials as providing the "best available framework" for pursuing environmental and economic security. Not a petition to Governments, the Covenant is a multisectoral citizens' agreement which recognizes that Governments alone cannot assure sustainable development or basic needs. Civil society - especially the global educational, religious, social and community-based networks with which PG2000's Councils are working - has an important role to play.

Earth Covenant/Earth Charter partnership

The Earth Covenant process has entered into partnership with the Earth Charter Initiative that was launched in April 1994 by the Green Cross (headed by Mikhail Gorbachev) and the Earth Council (headed by Maurice Strong). The two efforts are complementary. The Charter initiative and timeline enhances the political relevance of the Covenant's citizens movement for ecological/economic security. Conversely, the Covenant's multisectoral movement - with its fourth principle's focus on global governance and strengthened United Nations structures - enhances the possibility that the Charter will have the broad political support and public will needed to move legislatures and heads of State to sign a binding Charter by 2000.

2. INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION (INARI)

(Category II)

Aims and purpose

INARI is dedicated to the promotion of rural industrialization in developing countries world wide, utilizing private entrepreneurship and investment from industrialized countries with the exportation of industrial machinery and equipment, goods, technical assistance, services, economic culture and management practices to the developing regions for the attainment of sustainable social and economic development.

During the period under review, INARI registered more charter memberships from the following countries: Guinea, (Conakry), Canada, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Philippines, China, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Belarus, Albania, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, the Cook Islands and Zambia.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

INARI maintains special consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). INARI has maintained its special consultative relationship with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and has applied for consultative status with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The Director-General of INARI attended the eighth session of the Committee of Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA) in Cairo, Egypt (21-25 October 1990), sponsored by FAO. Between 1991 and 1993 INARI's representatives participated in all activities commemorating World Habitat Day organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in New York.

The Director-General represented INARI at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria (14-25 June 1993).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

INARI has served since 30 January 1992 on the Planning Committee for NGO Activities in Relation to the Fourth World Conference on Women. INARI also served on the NGO Planning Committee for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

INARI was accredited to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro (3-14 June 1992).

The Director-General attended the 1991 annual NGO informal consultation (22 May 1991), the 1992 DPI/NGO Annual Conference on Regional Conflicts:

Threats to World Peace and Progress (9-11 September 1992), and the 1993 NGO/DPI Annual Conference on Social Development: A New Definition for Security (8-10 September 1993).

INARI representatives attended the weekly briefings for NGO representatives between 1990 and 1993. In 1991 it became a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO).

INARI has since 29 October 1993 served on the Working Group on Women: Employment, Management and Entrepreneurship, of the New York/NGO Committee on the Status of Women. It has participated in the activities of the NGO Committee on UNICEF since 9 December 1991 and is a member of the Subcommittee on Trade, Investment and Entrepreneurship of the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development.

During the period under review INARI has maintained accredited representatives to the Department of Public Information in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

Other relevant activities

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/196 of 21 December 1990, INARI successfully organized the International Conference and Exposition on Revitalization of the Mexican Economy through Rural Industrialization, held in Houston, Texas, 7 November 1991.

3. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

(Category II)

The main activity of AIPPI continued to be cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in the development of industrial property law.

AIPPI comprises at p esent 51 national groups, 3 regional groups and 167 independent members. Wit. its 6,939 members AIPPI is represented in 97 countries.

During the four years under review AIPPI held - in addition to two Council of Presidents meetings (one in 1991 in Lucerne, Switzerland, and the other in 1993 in Lisbon, Portugal) - two large gatherings: the Executive Committee meeting in Barcelona, Spain, from 30 September to 5 October 1990, and the XXXV Congress in Tokyo, Japan, 5-11 April 1992.

At the Congress of 1992 in Tokyo the questions on harmonization of formal requirements for trademark applications, registrations and amendments thereto (Q 92D), biotechnology (Q 93), trademarks/conflicts with prior rights (Q 104), experimental use as a defence to a claim of patent infringement (Q 105), possibility of arbitration of intellectual property disputes between private parties (Q 106), house marks (Q 107), improvement of international protection of designs and models (Q 108), protection of designs and models in the European Community (Q 108A) were discussed.

Besides the main Congress programme, seven Workshops were organized under the leadership of experts for education and an informal exchange of views, on the following matters: franchising, harmonized European Community trademark law, industrial property legislation as an element of market economies, protection of databases, impact of anti-trust law on patent and know-how licence agreements, character merchandising and industrial property rights in the newly created States of Eastern Europe.

In Barcelona in 1990 a number of new issues were taken up by the Executive Committee, and many of them were placed on the agenda of the Tokyo Congress in 1992: Q 104, Q 105, Q 106, Q 107, Q 108 and Q 92D. In addition to the working committees, a number of new special committees were formed, such as PCT (Q 109), copyright/coordination with ALAI (Q 110), reorganization of working methods of AIPPI (Q 111) and restoration of patent rights (Q 112).

All national and regional groups of AIPPI may contribute to the thorough comparative law studies of the specific questions that AIPPI takes up at its congresses and Executive Committee meetings. The results of these studies were expressed in reports and resolutions which served as a basis for AIPPI's work in international organizations such as the United Nations, UNESCO and WIPO, and were published in the AIPPI journals and also submitted to the pertinent authorities and international organizations.

During the past few years AIPPI has often been asked for advice in connection with regional and national legislation in industrial property matters. It was and is involved in the Community Patent and Trademark Legislation of the European Community. It was often in close contact with the Governments of Russia, the former Yugoslavia and Nigeria, among others. AIPPI, along with WIPO, was invited by the Chairman of the Interstate Council in the Field of Industrial Property and Chairman of the State Patent Office of Ukraine to study and comment on the proposed Eurasian patent convention and to make suggestions for amendments.

AIPPI permanent representatives again represented AIPPI at numerous meetings and sessions of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

4. WORLD JURIST ASSOCIATION OF THE PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

(Category II)

The World Jurist Association of the Peace Through Law Center (formerly known as the World Peace Through Law Center) was founded in 1957.

The Center is a non-political and non-profit institution. Its participants speak as individuals rather than as representatives of a particular country or ideology.

The Center seeks to foster peace by means of the cooperative activities of lawyers through the world. Its primary aim is to help strengthen the world's legal system - both its institutions, like the International Court of Justice, and its laws.

Membership is comprised of jurists, attorneys-general, ministers of justice, Supreme Court justices, and justices of lower courts, professors of law, attorneys, law students, and a number of others interested in international legal issues.

Several associations have been created since the Center was founded. The most active ones are the World Association of Judges, the World Association of Lawyers, the World Association of Law Professors, and the World Association of Center Associates. Membership in these Associations includes membership in the Center. The Associations have established a number of sections and committees dealing with a great variety of international legal issues.

The Center and its national branches and its affiliated Associations are operating in over 140 countries, with a total membership of approximately 100,000.

Every two years, the Center stages a conference on the law of the world in one of the major cities of the world. The conferences are attended by representatives from most or all of the countries concerned, including the Vatican. During these conferences, which revolve around a preselected theme, ideas are exchanged - principally through panel discussions, demonstration trials, and speeches - on some of the critical problems of our time, and formal resolutions are compiled which may hasten the formation of international law.

In the period 1990-1993, the World Jurist Association sponsored the Fourteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World, held in Beijing, China (22-27 April 1990); the Fifteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World, held in Barcelona, Spain (6-11 October 1991); and the Sixteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World, held in Manila, Philippines (24-29 October 1993).

The Beijing and Manila Conferences were opened by the respective Heads of State, and the Barcelona Conference was opened by the President of the Autonomous Region of Catalonia. The Conferences brought together thousands of lawyers, judges, justices, law professors, attorneys-general and other governmental officials. Taken together, the Center published and distributed no less than 270 work papers from the Conferences.

Heads of State and Government from around the world sent messages to each Conference, wishing success.

The Conferences have a set format. A general theme is selected, and the 21 or so panel sessions that make up the Conferences address that theme in their own particular way. At Beijing, the theme was "Law for world peace and development"; at Barcelona, the theme was "Law and the preservation of peace"; and, at Manila, the theme was "Law in a changing world".

Each of the panels, which are composed of panellists, speakers and discussants, ultimately work towards a set of recommendations or resolutions. If agreement is reached, the resolutions are then passed on to a governing committee which reviews and possibly acts on the resolutions. The end result of the work of the Resolutions Committee becomes the Conference Declaration. The Beijing, Barcelona and Manila Declarations have been provided to the Secretariat.

While sponsorship of the Biennial Conferences on the Law of the World is the primary business of the non-profit, non-governmental World Jurist Association, this is by no means the Association's exclusive business.

Smaller conferences, or seminars, are sponsored by the Association as well, as are occasional papers and books relating to international legal issues. In 1992 and 1993, the World Jurist Association sponsored several seminars in the Middle East:

(a) From 26 to 28 December 1992, Jerusalem served as the site for a seminar addressing the themes of "Ensuring the preservation of international agreements", and "Legal problems of the Middle East peace process". Keynote addresses were given by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

(b) From 7 to 10 February 1993, Cairo served as the site for a seminar addressing the theme "Economic and environmental challenges confronting the Mediterranean region". The keynote address was given by the former Egyptian Minister of Information and Vice-President of the Administrative Tribunal of the World Bank.

The year 1993 also saw the establishment of permanent relations between the World Jurist Association and the Vatican. The accord was signed on 3 June 1993 by Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran, Vatican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Avv. Lucio Ghia, First Vice-President of the World Jurist Association.

The World Jurist Association has enjoyed a fruitful relationship with the United Nations over the past 30 years. Representatives from various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations regularly attend the Biennial Conferences. In addition to its consultative status, the Association has had a publications exchange with the United Nations. The bimonthly bulletin, World Jurist, and quarterly law journal, Law/Technology, are delivered to the United Nations in exchange for various United Nations publications.